

A NEW SPECIES OF *ANASA* (HEMIPTERA: HETEROPTERA: COREIDAE) FROM JAMAICA¹

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ABSTRACT: A new species of *Anasa* from Jamaica (West Indies) is described and illustrated. *Anasa bellator* (Fabricius) is recorded for the first time from Jamaica. A revised key to known species of *Anasa* from Jamaica is presented.

KEY WORDS: Hemiptera, Heteroptera, Coreidae, Jamaica

Brailovsky (1985) reviewed the genus *Anasa* Amyot and Serville and recognized, described, or redescribed each of 63 species. Drawings of the head, pronotum, male genital capsule, parameres, female genitalia and spermatheca were provided, as well as a key to the known taxa. Later Brailovsky (1990, 2001) and Brailovsky and Barrera (2000) added five new species from México, El Salvador, Dominican Republic, French Guyana, and Ecuador.

The genus *Anasa* is characterized by having the hind femur usually armed with one or more subdistal spines, the humeral angles not acutely spined, the tylus not compressed and raised above the juga, the rostrum reaching or extending beyond the middle third of the mesosternum, and the head below the antenniferous tubercles lacking a raised shelf-like plate.

Previous to this paper only the species *A. scorbutica* (Fabricius) was known from Jamaica. In this contribution *A. bellator* (Fabricius) is recorded for the first time, one new species is described, and a key to the Jamaican species is included.

Acronyms used: Canadian National Collection of Insects, Ottawa, Canada (CNCI); Florida State Collection of Arthropods, Gainesville, Florida (FSCA); Colección Entomológica, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM); and Zoologische Staatssammlung München, Germany (ZSMC). All measurements are given in millimeters.

SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY

Anasa bellator (Fabricius)

Cimex bellator Fabricius, 1787, Man. Ins. II: 286.

This species is distinguished by the following characters: Head behind base of each antenniferous tubercle armed with short acute spine that reaches base of antennal segment I, spine shorter than diameter of eye; humeral angles slightly exposed, weakly angulate; femora unarmed; antennal segments II-III yellow

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with two wide black rings and antennal segment IV black with apical third yellow.

Distribution. Widely distributed throughout México, Central America, West Indies, and South America. In the West Indies it is recorded from Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guadeloupe Island, St. Vincent Island, Dominica Island, Grenada Island, and Trinidad (Brailovsky 1985, 2001).

New Records. This is the first record from Jamaica. West Indies, Jamaica: 1 male, Parish of St. Catherine, Linstead, 7-IV-1991, R. M. Baranowski (FSCA).

Anasa jamaicensis Brailovsky, NEW SPECIES

Figures 1-2

Description. Structure. Male. Head wider than long, pentagonal, dorsally flat, non-declivent; tylus unarmed, extending anteriorly to juga, slightly raised in lateral view; juga unarmed, thickened; antenniferous tubercle unarmed; preocellar pit deep; postocular tubercle protuberant; vertex with deep longitudinal furrow; buccula rounded, without teeth, short, elevated, not projecting beyond antenniferous tubercles; rostrum reaching middle third of mesosternum.

Thorax. Pronotum wider than long, trapezoid, declivent; collar wide; anterolateral margins conspicuously dentate with four to five large and stout conical expansions; posterolateral margins sinuate, smooth; posterior border almost straight, smooth; triangular process short, subacute; callar region flat; frontal angles with broad conical lobe; humeral angles exposed, expanded laterally, directed upward, apically truncated and smooth. Anterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme reniform; posterior lobe acute.

Legs. Femora unarmed.

Scutellum. Triangular, wider than long, flat; apex acute.

Hemelytra. Macropterous, reaching apex of last abdominal segment.

Abdomen. Connexivum widely exposed, with posterior angles complete, not projected into spines.

Genital Capsule. Posteroventral edge with small U-shaped concavity at middle third, and lateral lobes rounded (Fig. 2).

Integument. Surface dull with short decumbent to suberect setigerous hairs; posterior lobe of pronotal disk, scutellum, clavus, corium, pro-meso- and meta-pleura densely punctate; head, anterior lobe of pronotal disk, pro-meso and metasternum, and abdominal sterna scattered punctate; connexivum without punctures; tylus, juga, antenniferous tubercles, inner face of eyes, postocular tubercles, buccula, head ventrally, and abdominal sterna sparsely tuberculate.

Dorsal Coloration. Ground color dark orange, tubercles black, and punctures dark orange to reddish brown; antennal segments yellow, scattered with reddish brown tubercles; ocellar tubercle black; outer margin of humeral plate dark brown; endocorium with yellow discoidal mark; hemelytral membrane dark yellow with pale brown to black irregular spots between veins; basal angle

almost black; connexivum black with anterior third yellow; dorsal abdominal segments II to VI shiny reddish orange, and VII shiny to dark reddish orange with posterior margin black.

Ventral Coloration. Ground color pale yellowish orange, punctures dark orange; rostral segments (apex of IV pale brown), prosternum, and mesosternum yellow; coxae, femora and tibiae pale yellow, with black discoidal spots; trochanters and tarsi entirely yellow; anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme creamy yellow; abdominal sterna and genital capsule yellowish orange tinged with shiny reddish orange marks; pleural abdominal margin yellowish orange with shiny reddish orange marks, and posterior third entirely yellow.

Female. Habitus and color similar to male holotype. Humeral plates exposed, expanded laterally, and bilobed; apex of scutellum black; connexival segments VIII and IX almost black with upper margin yellow; dorsal abdominal segments VIII and IX black, with anterior third dark reddish orange; abdominal sterna and genital plates yellow, scattered with reddish orange to black spots.

Measurements. First male, then female. Head length 1.42, 1.55, width across eyes 1.75, 1.92, interocular space 0.95, 0.97, interocellar space 0.40, 0.48, preocular distance 0.82, 0.90; length of antennal segments: I, 2.22, 2.25, II, 2.60, 2.70, III, 2.46, 2.60, IV, 2.03, 2.15. Pronotum: Length 2.65, 3.00, width across humeral angles 5.00, 5.00. Scutellar length 1.75, 2.00, width 2.00, 2.20. Body length 13.27, 14.30.

Type Material: Holotype: male, West Indies, Jamaica: Spring Garden / S. James (Westlich Montego Bay), 30 m, 11-20-I-1997, L. Rezhanyaireser (ZSMC). Paratypes. 1 female, West Indies, Jamaica: Spring Garden / S. James (Westlich Montego Bay), 30 m, 21-30-XI-1996, L. Rezhanyaireser (UNAM); 1 female, West Indies, Jamaica: St. Thomas, Penlyne Castle, 20-VII-1966, Howden and Becker (CNCI).

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

Discussion. This species resembles *A. denticulata* Stål, *A. lunicollis* (Stål), and *A. permutata* Brailovsky in having the antenniferous tubercle unarmed, head dorsally without two black longitudinal stripes running lateral to midline, antennal segments II and III without black rings, anterior and posterior lobe of metathoracic peritreme creamy yellow, and anterolateral margins of pronotum conspicuously dentate with four or more large and stout spinelike projections.

In *A. lunicollis* the humeral angles are remarkably developed, expanded forward, with apex black and scutellar disk with black longitudinal stripe crossing the middle third. In the other species the humeral angles are not as above, and the scutellum never has a black longitudinal stripe.

In *A. permutata* and *A. denticulata* the antennal segment IV is bicolor, the humeral angles slightly expanded, dorsal abdominal segments III to VI black, hemelytral membrane whitish, translucent, with black to pale brown spots, and antennal segment I robust. In *A. jamaicensis* antennal segment IV is yellow with pale brown spots, the humeral plate exposed, expanded laterally, directed up-

ward, and apically truncated, dorsal abdominal segments shiny reddish orange, hemelytral membrane dark yellow with pale brown to black irregular spots between veins (basal angle almost black), and antennal segment I elongate and slender.

The habitus and color of *A. scorbutica* (Fabricius) resembles *A. jamaicensis*, but the antenniferous tubercle and femora are armed, and the anterolateral margin of the pronotum lacks broad and large conical tubercles, characteristic of the new species in which the antenniferous tubercle and femora are unarmed.

Etymology. Named after the type locality.

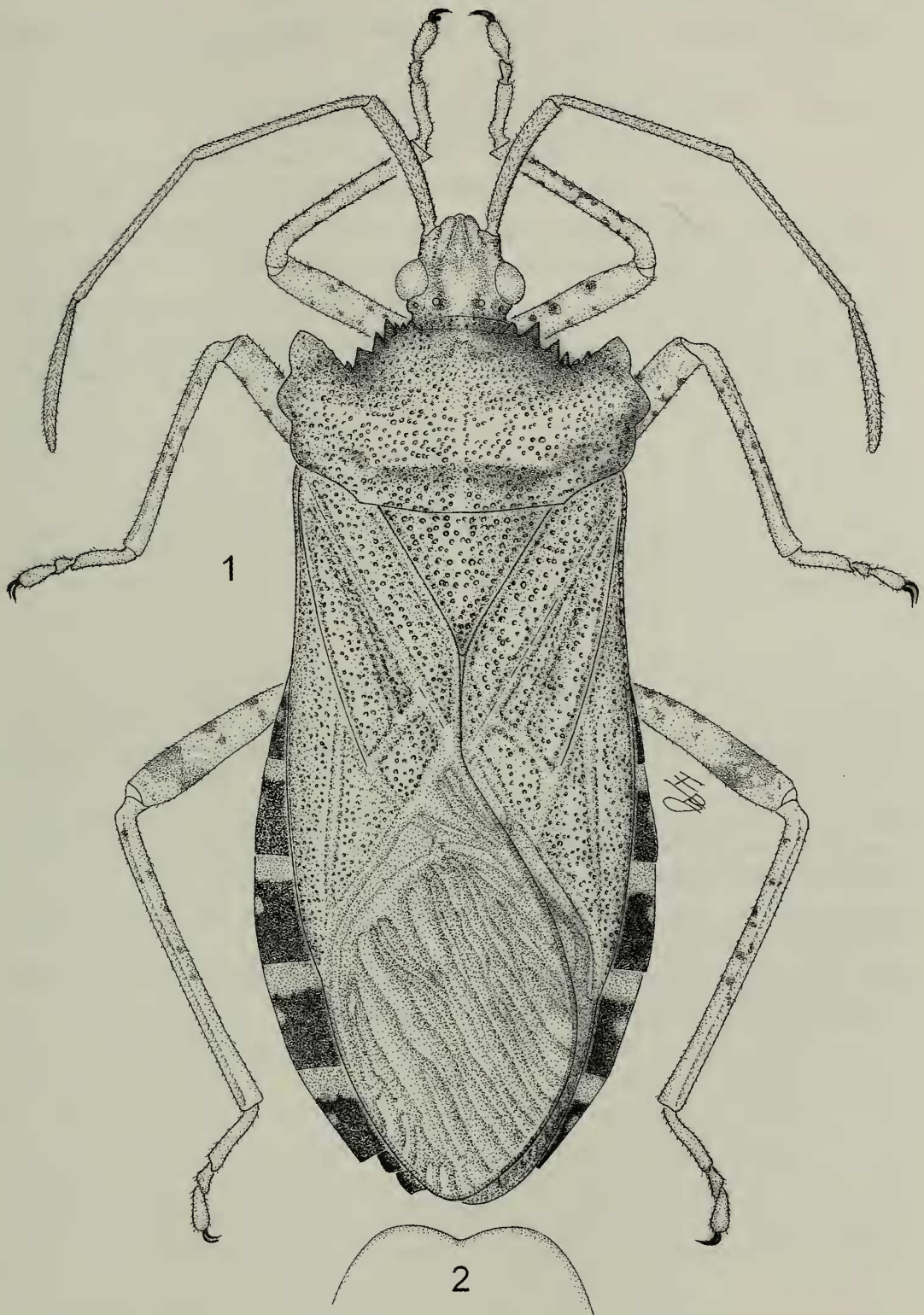
Anasa scorbutica (Fabricius)

Cimex scorbuticus Fabricius, 1775, Syst. Ent.: 706

This species can be distinguished by having the head behind base of each antenniferous tubercle armed with prominent spine, spine longer than diameter of eye, pronotum strongly declivent, bearing numerous erect setigerous hairs that contrast with semidecumbent hairs of clavus and corium, humeral angles rounded, slightly exposed, femora armed, antennal segments II-III uniformly yellow to pale orange, IV dark orange, and dorsal abdominal segments shiny to dull orange.

Distribution. This species is widely distributed, occurring in the United States, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, and the Galapagos Archipelago. It has been recorded in Jamaica from St. Catherine (Old Harbour), St. Andrews (Hope Botan Gardens), Golden Groove (St. Thomas Park), and St. Thomas (Iyssons, Port Antonio and Ocho Rios) (Brailovsky 1985, 2001).

New Records. 3 males, 8 females: West Indies, Jamaica: Spring Garden / S. James (Westlich Montego Bay), 30 m, 10-31-VII-1992, 1-10-VIII-1994, 21-30-XI-1996, 1-10-VI-1997, 1-10-II-2000, and 1-8-III-2000, L. Rezhanyaireser (ZSMC).



Figures 1-2. *Anasa jamaicensis* Brailovsky. 1. Dorsal view (female). 2. Male genital capsule, caudal view.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *ANASA* FROM JAMAICA

1. Antennal segments II-III distinctly annulate, alternating yellow and black*A. bellator* (Fabricius)
- 1'. Antennal segments II-III, usually yellow to dark 2
2. Head behind base of each antenniferous tubercle unarmed; femora unarmed; humeral angles of pronotum exposed, expanded laterally and apically truncated; anterolateral margins of pronotum conspicuously dentate, with 4 to 5 large and stout conical tubercles.....*A. jamaicensis*, new species
- 2'. Head behind base of each antenniferous tubercle armed with prominent spine; femora armed; humeral angles rounded, slightly exposed; anterolateral margins of pronotum without large conical tubercles*A. scorbutica* (Fabricius)

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